

Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur

Department of Philosophy

Question Bank

B.A pt 1 Sem 1

Section 1: Indian Philosophy

Basic Concepts

1. What is the concept of "Dharma" in Indian philosophy?
2. Explain the difference between "Atman" and "Paramatman".
3. What is the significance of the Vedas in Indian philosophy?
4. Describe the concept of "Karma" and its implications.
5. What is the goal of human life according to Indian philosophy?

Hinduism

6. Explain the concept of "Brahman" in Hindu philosophy.
7. What are the three guans (Sattva, Rajas, Tamas) in Hindu philosophy?
8. Describe the concept of "Moksha" and its significance.
9. What is the role of the Upanishads in Hindu philosophy?
10. Explain the concept of "Avidya" and its implications.

Section 2

Cvarak Darshan

1. What is Carvaka philosophy, and what are its core principles?
2. Explain the Carvaka view on the nature of reality.
3. What is the Carvaka perspective on the role of perception in knowledge?
4. How does the Carvaka philosophy approach the concept of inference?
5. What is the Carvaka view on the authority of the Vedas?

Epistemology

6. How does Carvaka philosophy define knowledge, and what are its sources?
7. What is the Carvaka view on the relationship between perception and reality?
8. Explain the Carvaka critique of inference as a means of knowledge.
9. How does the Carvaka philosophy approach the concept of doubt and uncertainty?

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10. What is the Carvaka view on the role of testimony in knowledge?

Metaphysics and Ethics

11. What is the Carvaka view on the nature of the self?

12. Explain the Carvaka perspective on the concept of God or a higher power.

13. How does the Carvaka philosophy approach the concept of morality and ethics?

14. What is the Carvaka view on the purpose of human life?

15. How does Carvaka philosophy view the concept of rebirth and karma?

Critique and Significance

16. What are some criticisms of Carvaka philosophy, and how have they been addressed?

17. How does Carvaka philosophy relate to other Indian philosophical traditions?

18. What is the significance of Carvaka philosophy in the history of Indian thought?

19. How does Carvaka philosophy influence contemporary debates in philosophy?

20. What are some key texts or sources for understanding Carvaka philosophy?

Indian Philosophy

Buddhism

1. What are the Four Noble Truths in Buddhism?

2. Explain Buddhism's concept of "Anatta" (no-self).

3. Describe the Eightfold Path in Buddhism.

4. What is the significance of mindfulness (Sati) in Buddhism?

5. Explain the concept of "Nirvana" in Buddhism.

Jainism and Other Schools

6. What is the concept of "Ahimsa" (non-violence) in Jain philosophy?

7. Explain the concept of "Syadvada" (maybe-ism) in Jain philosophy.

8. Describe the concept of "Pramana" (valid knowledge) in Indian epistemology.

9. What is the significance of the Yoga Sutras of Patanjali?

10. Explain the concept of "Advaita Vedanta" and its implications

Western Philosophy

Ancient Greek Philosophy

1. What is the Socratic method, and how does it relate to knowledge?

2. Explain Plato's Theory of Forms and its implications.

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3. What is Aristotle's concept of "Telos" (final cause)?
4. How does Plato's Allegory of the Cave relate to reality and knowledge?

Plato (15 questions)

1. What is Plato's Theory of Forms, and how does it relate to reality?
2. Explain Plato's Allegory of the Cave and its significance.
3. What is Plato's view on the nature of the soul?
4. How does Plato's philosophy approach the concept of knowledge?
5. What is the role of the philosopher-king in Plato's Republic?
6. Explain Plato's views on justice and morality.
7. What is Plato's critique of democracy?
8. How does Plato's philosophy relate to the concept of immortality?
9. What is Plato's view on the role of education in society?
10. Explain Plato's concept of the divided line.
11. What is Plato's view on the nature of reality and appearance?
12. How does Plato's philosophy approach the concept of change and flux?
13. What is Plato's view on the role of art and poetry in society?
14. Explain Plato's concept of the Good.
15. How does Plato's philosophy relate to the concept of politics and governance?

Aristotle (15 questions)

1. What is Aristotle's concept of telos (final cause), and how does it relate to his philosophy?
2. Explain Aristotle's views on causality and the four causes.
3. What is Aristotle's concept of substance, and how does it relate to his metaphysics?
4. How does Aristotle's philosophy approach the concept of potentiality and actuality?
5. What is Aristotle's view on the nature of the soul and its relationship to the body?
6. Explain Aristotle's concept of virtues and vices in his Nicomachean Ethics.
7. What is Aristotle's view on the role of reason in human life?
8. How does Aristotle's philosophy approach the concept of friendship?
9. What is Aristotle's view on the nature of reality and the universe?
10. Explain Aristotle's concept of hylomorphism (matter and form).
11. What is Aristotle's view on the role of logic and reasoning in philosophy?

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12. How does Aristotle's philosophy approach the concept of ethics and morality?
13. What is Aristotle's view on the nature of God or the Unmoved Mover?
14. Explain Aristotle's concept of eudaimonia (happiness or flourishing).
15. How does Aristotle's philosophy relate to the concept of biology and the natural world?5. What is the significance of Aristotle's concept of "Eudaimonia" (happiness)?

Modern Philosophy

Descartes

1. What is Descartes' famous statement "I think, therefore I am" (Cogito, ergo sum)?
2. Explain Descartes' mind-body dualism and its implications.
3. What is Descartes' view on the nature of knowledge and certainty?
4. How does Descartes' philosophy approach the concept of scepticism?
5. What is Descartes' argument for the existence of God?

Spinoza

1. What is Spinoza's concept of God or Nature (Deus sive Natura)?
2. Explain Spinoza's substance monism and its implications.
3. What is Spinoza's view on the nature of mind and body?
4. How does Spinoza's philosophy approach the concept of free will?
5. What is Spinoza's concept of conatus (striving or endeavour)?
6. Explain Spinoza's views on emotions and their role in human life.
7. What is Spinoza's critique of traditional notions of good and evil?
8. How does Spinoza's philosophy relate to the concept of determinism?
9. What is Spinoza's view on the nature of human knowledge and understanding?
10. Explain Spinoza's concept of blessedness and its relationship to knowledge of God.

Leibniz

1. What is Leibniz's concept of monads and their role in his metaphysics?
2. Explain Leibniz's view on the nature of substance and reality.
3. What is Leibniz's concept of pre-established harmony?
4. How does Leibniz's philosophy approach the concept of free will and determinism?
5. What is Leibniz's view on the nature of space and time?

Comparative Questions

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1. How do Descartes and Leibniz differ in their views on the nature of reality?
2. Compare and contrast Descartes' mind-body dualism with Leibniz's monadology.
3. What are the similarities and differences between Descartes' and Leibniz's views on the nature of God?
4. How do Descartes and Leibniz approach the concept of knowledge and certainty?
5. What are the implications of Descartes' and Leibniz's philosophies for modern thought?

Epistemology and Metaphysics

1. What is the mind-body problem, and how have philosophers approached it?
2. Explain the concept of dualism vs. monism in philosophy of mind.
3. What is the nature of reality according to idealism?
4. How does nominalism differ from realism in metaphysics?
5. What is the significance of Kant's Critique of Pure Reason?

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